



[The following DEBATE in the General Assembly, in the affair of the Reverend Mr Anderson at Gorbals, has been unavoidably delayed for want of room.]

On Saturday the 3d June, there appeared at the bar of the venerable Assembly, Messrs Izot and Snodgrass, representatives of the Feuers, with Mr James Balfour as their counsel:—The Rev. Mr Anderson, with the Hon. Henry Erskine, as his counsel, and two different parties of the Presbytery of Glasgow;—viz. for giving Mr Anderson a libel, the Rev. Drs Corrie and Finlay:—Against it, the Rev. Messrs Porteous at Glasgow, and Dug at Kirkcaldy.

Mr Balfour opened the cause for the Feuers; said, that it was a very serious and disgraceful business, being an accusation brought against a minister of the gospel, who, before this unhappy *fama clamorosa*, had maintained, not only an unblemished, but a respectable character: As, however, a *fama* had arisen, that he was the father of three children born by Helen Simpson, who had been his servant, the Feuers insisted, that there should be a trial. He said, if his clients had passions and prejudices against Mr Anderson, he had none. A long pre-cognition had been taken, but he had not seen it; he, therefore, knew nothing of the fact, and would, as in all criminal cases should be the rule, hold the accused person to be innocent until convicted: That what he had to plead was only points of law, viz. the competency and relevancy of the libel exhibited by the Feuers: That as to the competency, it was objected, the libellers had no title, because they were not of the communion of the Church of Scotland: This he considered to be very frivolous, because, although the fact were so, he would hold, that any of the inhabitants of a parish have a right to investigate the moral character of its established minister: But, in this case, there were only two of the Feuers Secceders; so that there was more than a sufficient number to carry on the process, which he maintained might be done by any one of them: That several other objections were stated in Mr Anderson's case: [The Hon. Mr Erskine declared, that he did not insist upon more of them than the want of title, and a *res judicata*.] The capital one, however, was an alleged *res judicata*; but, when this was explained, the Assembly would see that there was nothing in it; for the fact stood thus: The *fama* having arisen, the Feuers applied to the Presbytery to make an enquiry, according to the practice of the Church in like cases. Accordingly the Presbytery examined a number of witnesses, and then resolved to give Mr Anderson a libel. He appealed to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the Synod reversed the sentence, giving Mr Anderson only a very gentle admonition: But this was not a *judicium*, was not a trial; it was nothing more than a pre-cognition, for the private information of the Presbytery, to direct their own conduct. The Feuers were no parties. It was taken with shut doors; though, by an extraordinary indulgence, Mr Anderson was permitted to be present; and, what was a most essential distinction, the witnesses were examined only upon declaration, and not upon oath. But now the Feuers, who were deeply interested in the matter, had brought a libel, stating the charges against Mr Anderson specifically, so that witnesses might be examined in a regular and distinct manner, and be put upon oath, to compel them to speak the truth. That this, and this alone, was a trial: That his clients could not be precluded from it by what had passed in the Church judicatures: That all that was desired was a fair trial, in order that Mr Anderson's guilt or innocence might be fully investigated; and that it seemed strange that the reverend gentleman should wish to avoid such an investigation: That as to the relevancy of the libel, (here he read it article by article, commenting upon each charge as he went along, which was somewhat tedious,) it was objected, that the Feuers had not been particular enough as to time and place; but that, in *occult crimes*, such as *hove* charged, the utmost nicety and precision could not be required. It was impossible to trace an offender into all places of concealment, and bring direct and positive proof of the several acts of immorality. It was enough to libel, that the reverend gentleman was the father of the three children born by this woman in different years, and to adduce such a collection of circumstances as would amount to good circumstantial evidence, enough to impress conviction that the charges were true.

The Hon. Henry Erskine spoke next on the part of Mr Anderson, in which he principally insisted on the following topics: That the conduct of the libellers towards Mr Anderson, almost ever since his first happy and harmonious settlement in the parish, had been a series of the most cruel and wanton oppression. Of this their conduct he gave many instances. He next proceeded to show the rise and progress of the *fama* that had been laid hold of for the present prosecution; pointed out all the steps taken by the Presbytery of Glasgow to investigate the grounds of the *fama*, and the honourable acquittal of Mr Anderson by the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, with an admonition only to avoid going to Helen Simpson's house, that circumstance having given offence to some persons in his parish. From thence he argued, that the libellers ought to have been satisfied with the sentence of the Church Courts, the proper guardian of the purity of the members of the Church; and that their not being so, evinced, that malice and resentment, not justice and the love of religion, influenced their conduct; and that they provoked another trial, not that they thought a fair investigation could touch Mr Anderson, but that they flattered themselves that they had, by tampering with the infamous woman who had *all along* judiciously acquitted Mr Anderson, prevailed upon her now to accuse him. That in this hope alone they could have thought of presenting a libel against him, on the same grounds and evidence with those they had suggested on the Presbyterial enquiry.

Mr Erskine then went on to insist, first, That the former judgment of the Synod was *res judicata*, and a bar to all farther prosecution. That he pleaded this for his client, not that he was afraid of a farther investigation, could it be fairly made; but that this was impossible, as he should afterwards show, that those very libellers had poisoned the sources of evidence, by the most infamous attempts at subordination of perjury that ever appeared in any case. As to the *res judicata*, he endeavoured to show, that by the law and practice of the Church, courts might, if they pleased, proceed against a minister without a libel, even to the highest censure; and that such sentence would be final and conclusive. He supported this doctrine by quotation from the Form of Process, and other authority. He showed also from authority, this to be the law of England, when prosecutions proceeded in the Ecclesiastical Court *ex officio*, where there was no private prosecutor. That this was the case with the enquiry, as it was called, before the Presbytery. There was no private prosecutor, those very libellers having refused to prosecute. The Presbytery proceeded *ex officio*. No libel was therefore necessary; at least since none was demanded by Mr Anderson. The Synod had pronounced a sentence, which was against Mr Anderson, in so far as it contained an admonition. Had it contained the highest censure, he must have submitted, as he had allowed the trial to go on without making any objection. In material justice, therefore, which ought never to be sacrificed to form, he had been already tried for the crime charged, and could not again be brought to trial on the same grounds.

But, 2dly, he insisted, That on supposition that the Presbyterial enquiry had been a pre-cognition merely, still it was a sufficient ground for quashing the present prosecution. It was a point perfectly clear, that no private person had any right, title, or interest, to prosecute a minister, independent of the interest that the public has, that crimes should not go unpunished: That Kirk Sessions, who had the power of trying ordinary scandals against other persons than ministers of the gospel, had it in their power to admit, or not to admit, prosecutions at the instance of private libellers; and that they were to be directed in the exercise of this discretionary power, by the prospect there appeared of bringing offenders to conviction. When there was no such prospect, they were neither themselves to libel, nor admit a libel, at the instance of private prosecutors. To Presbyteries the sole right of prosecuting ministers was confined by the laws of the Church. They

might libel a suspected brother, or they might allow private persons to libel him; but such processes were of a delicate nature; they were not to be entered on but in cases where the strongest suspicions of guilt appeared, and the highest likelihood of bringing the offender to punishment. That it is a rule of the Church, "That offences which the Church find cannot be proven, ought not to be prosecuted; for thus her authority is much weakened, neither is the offender edified."—The Assembly had here a full pre-cognition on their table, containing every circumstance that appeared against Mr Anderson, on the fullest investigation made under the direction of the libellers themselves; from that they would judge, if there was ground for a trial—ground even for suspicion. If they found there was not, it was their duty to use their power, as the supreme judicatory, as the public prosecutors in Ecclesiastical crimes, as the guardians of the purity of the members of the Church, and refuse to allow any libel now to be brought, and thereby to quash an infamous prosecution, begun in malice, and which it appeared to be the intention of the libellers to conclude by falsehood and subornation. He then went through the principal part of the evidence in the pre-cognition, brought home to several of the libellers attempts to suborn Helen Simpson, by promises of money, giving her drink, &c. He pointed out her former declarations before the Session, Presbytery, and Magistrates of Gorbals, all exculpatory of Mr Anderson. At the same time, he said, he left the stating of much of the proof to Mr Porteous, who was to speak after him, who was well acquainted therewith, and could mention to the House many circumstances from his own personal knowledge; but that he thought these great lines of the pre-cognition clearly evinced the total want of evidence, and indeed, the innocence, of his client, and the malice and scandalous views of the libellers. He was exceedingly severe on the libellers, and called on those of them present to point out from the pre-cognition, a circumstance tending in the remotest degree to criminate Mr Anderson; and he submitted to the Assembly, that, after Mr Anderson's former acquittal, they could not now allow a prosecution, without subjecting an innocent brother to the risk of being convicted, or at least blackened, by false evidence; and permitting the libeller, who seemed willing to go any lengths, to draw into the guilt of perjury not only the abandoned creature whose crimes had given rise to this prosecution, but any other witnesses whose characters and situations made them an easy prey to the intrigues of the prosecutors.

Mr Erskine then went on, at some length, to point out the want of title in the libellers to prosecute, were a process still competent, and to object to the relevancy of the libel. [These observations it is unnecessary to insert, as the Assembly did not judge of those points.] And, he concluded with hoping, that the Assembly would, in this case, as in that of the minister of Foderty [which he read from the Record] judge of this pre-cognition themselves, and dismiss altogether this scandalous and malicious process.

Mr Balfour replied, That the defender, or pannel, in this case, had assumed a great advantage; for that his accusers, as had been stated in the outset, did not come here to argue the matter of fact, but only to plead points of law, with respect to the competency and relevancy of the libel; whereas his honourable friend, whose client had been admitted to the private seditious of the Presbytery, while investigating his own conduct, had launched out into the wide field of the pre-cognition, with which the libellers, who were no parties to it, had no access to be acquainted; and, therefore, it was not reasonable that any bad impressions should be received against them, when one side only stated allegations which the other side had not an opportunity to examine. He repeated his assertion, that all that passed before the Presbytery and Synod was nothing else than a pre-cognition, and that it would be an extraordinary stretch to convert that pre-cognition into a trial: That his clients positively denied the severe accusations of having tampered with any one witness, or attempted to procure corrupt evidence; and that, if a fair trial should be allowed, these accusations would be refuted, and appear groundless and injurious: That, as they were not acquainted with the particulars of the pre-cognition, they could not now answer what they apprehended was irregularly introduced; but this much they could state, that one of the charges, of tampering with Helen Simpson, was made against Thomas Ferrier, one of the feuers, now deceased; and Mr Ferrier, upon being informed of it, gave in a petition to the Presbytery, praying to have an enquiry made, protesting his innocence, and avowing, that he could make it appear, that the person who had accused him was under the grossest mistake: That the competency, therefore, of a libel at the instance of the Feuers, he trusted, would be sustained. And as to the relevancy, although it was no doubt desirable, that time and place should be specified; yet where the nature of the crime was such, that in very few instances that could be done, a Court should receive a libel, mentioning such circumstances as the accusers could collect; from which, if proved, the criminal fact might with sufficient certainty be deduced. The libellers, in this case, could not say when or where the immoral acts which they charge were committed; but they stated circumstances, which they maintained would amount to sufficient evidence, that the several crimes were committed within certain periods; that, in the course of the proof, the defender would be allowed every advantage to which he was entitled, as to proving an *alibi* or otherwise, so that he would have no reason to complain. He again said, that he was willing, in the present state of the case, to hold the defender as innocent; but when a *fama clamorosa* was once raised, it was necessary, on every account, to have it investigated in a regular manner: That it would be indecent to suppose, that the Venerable Assembly would allow a mere plea of form to prevent an enquiry into the moral character of any Reverend Brother. He read the copy of part of a sentence pronounced by the Lords Auchinleck and Coalston, at a circuit court at Inverness, where Mr Nisbet, an Orkney minister, was convicted of notorious adultery, and judgment of transportation for life was pronounced against him: And their Lordships ordered the sentence to be intimated to the Moderators of the Presbytery, Synod, and Commission, giving them a decent hint, that the matter had been rather neglected in the Church court; an admonition which, he supposed, the Venerable Assembly would not wish to have repeated.

These are but imperfect notes of what was said by the counsel. Mr Izot himself spoke for a little, and said, that the Feuers were willing to undertake a proof of their libel.

The Reverend Dr Corrie made a very serious and calm speech in support of the Presbytery of Glasgow, and insisted, that it would hurt Mr Anderson's usefulness as a Minister, if a proof of the libel were not allowed. He was followed by the Reverend Dr Porteous at Glasgow, who delivered one of the ablest speeches that ever was heard in any Court, and which we shall endeavour to give our readers as fully as possible, in a future paper, though we are very sensible of our inability to do it justice.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 1.

The Cornelia, Adam, from Clyde and Dublin to New York, was taken the 30th of May by five rebel privateers off Sandy Hook.

The Foudrater, Conkie, is carried into Cork.

The Comptonde Maurepas, a French privateer, of 12 guns and 80 men, was sunk off Portland by the Southampton man of war; the crew saved.

The East and West India fleets passed by Portland the 28th ult. one of the convoy took a privateer of 28 guns, that had got into the middle of the fleets.

Portsmouth, July 28. Yesterday, sailed from St Helen's the East and West India fleets, under convoy of the Buffalo, Inflexible, Alarm, Thetis, and Southampton men of war.

The Champion, from St Domingo to France, was taken by the Guadalupe frigate, and sent for New York.

The Jean, Montgomery from Jamaica to New York, is carried into Rhode Island.

The following vessels have been taken and ransomed by the Mayflower privateer of Dunkirk, viz. the Nancy, Messervy, from Jersey to Swansea; the Peggy, Williams, from ——— to Dublin, for 60 guineas each; the Ann, John, from Cardigan to Milford, for 50 ditto; the Cardigan, Davids, and Plandolen, Evans, from Cardigan for Milford; the Essex, Williams, from Newport to Milford, and Briton, Jones, from Dublin to Aberdovey, for 80 each; the Active, Allison, from Worthington to Waterford, for 400 ditto; the Mary, Griffith, from ——— to Dublin, for 110 ditto; the Nancy, Lewis, from Biddford to Chester, for 70 ditto; and the Betty and Valentine, Brigan, from Dublin to Milford, for 130 ditto.

The East Indianman, taken by Admiral Graves, is called the Farges, Captain Nunnies, taken in lat. 32. N. and long 31. W.

The Indian Queen is arrived back at Bengal, having finished her voyage from China.

The Reynard and Lion French privateers, the former of 4 guns and 20 swivels, the latter of 14 guns and 10 swivels, are taken and brought into Plymouth by the Huller man of war.

The Swallow, Hebblethwait, from Liverpool for Africa, is returned to Liverpool leaky.

The Ceres, Snow, was well at Bengal, and was to sail for Achen Head the 15th of March, to meet the other ships from Madras, and a ship of the line to convey them for England, expect to leave Achen the 20th of April.

The convoy from the Baltic from Scotland saw nothing but a small logger privateer, which they took.

Milford, July 26. The Milford frigate is now resting on this coast after the Black Prince, and was spoke with last Saturday off St David's Head.

The William, Brightman, from St Kitts to New York, is taken and carried into Egg Harbour.

Winds at Deal, July 28. 29. 30. E. N. E. 31. N. E.

From the London Papers, August 1.

L O N D O N.

The whole circle of European politics (says a correspondent) does not offer a more striking instance of supineness, than what is to be met with in England concerning its fisheries. Our industrious and meritorious neighbours maintain themselves on our fish, and have the trouble of going six hundred miles to catch that which we might take in our own harbours; all the plans that have been laid down by the corporation of the free British fisheries are nugatory and ridiculous. The only possibly way of succeeding, (and the Dutch have owned themselves) would be to build a town in the Western Isles, and make it the seat of the whole undertaking: there to build all the buxses and boats, to make the nets, to establish manufactories of cordage, small anchors, &c. with yards, docks, magazines, &c. also to have the ships that carried the herrings to market, built and rigged there, and in regular employment; the coopers that made the barrels to settle upon the spot; also bounties should then be given for every bus, boat, or barrel of herrings; but the company should, above all, attend to provide an immediate market for all the fish caught, salted, and barreled, according to their directions, under the eye of their inspectors. When once the fishermen found a certain market for all they caught and cured honestly, their profession would increase amazingly, new towns would rise up, and a general alacrity would spread through all the coasts. They would form new markets for all the productions of the neighbouring estates, which would animate their culture, and infinitely encrease the value of the land. All this is in the power, not of the King and Parliament alone, but of any person of considerable property in the islands. A private capital of 20,000l. would go further than five times that sum in the hands of a public company. It would be an excellent nursery for seamen, and a gold mine to England.

An extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated July 25. to Mr Leadley, of Canonstreet, gives the following account of the Greenland fishery, viz. That J. Gruve arrived there on the 19th, with nine fish, 145 casks of whale, and 204 casks of seal blubber. That he, with 20 more ships, made their fishery in 79 degrees by the 7th of June, and that the other 20 ships had got 154 fish. He arrived safe as above, having quitted the ice the 21st of June.

Letters from Calcutta, bearing date the 4th of last March, confirm the accounts relative to the prevailing animosities between the Judges and the Supreme Council. Every day appears to have furnished fresh matter for the virulence of opposition. The Council have, with great spirit, espoused the cause of a Rajah, and protected him, by force of arms, against the exertions of the Judges to seize his person, and arraign him in their Court. In return to this attack, the Judges have summoned the Council to appear, at a very early day, before them, and answer for their conduct. It is the general opinion that they will refuse complying with this haughty requisition. Already have the Clerk of the Peace and the Attorney of the East-India Company been thrown into prison for what is called their contempt of the Court of Judicature. These officers have refused to find bail, and remain in confinement purposely to strengthen their complaint against the Judges, and give additional weight to their prosecutions for redress.

Sir Elijah Impey is preparing to return home in the Ceres. The plan of Gen. Clinton, for an attack upon Washington's lines, was, first to have landed the army he brought with him from Charlestown at Sandy Hook, and proceeded by a direct rout to Bound Brook, where the principal part of Washington's army was encamped; at the same time Gen. Knyphausen was to proceed up the North River; but Washington having changed his position to a situation higher up the river before General Clinton's arrival, this plan was laid aside, and the main body, consisting of about 5000 men went up the North River to make a landing at or near Stony Point (called by the army the Gibraltar of America), at the same time Gen. Knyphausen, with about 3000 men, was to make a push into the Jerseys to possess Elizabeth Town.

They write from Copenhagen, that an edict of his Danish Majesty is just issued, proclaiming liberty to all the subjects of that Crown to trade on their own account to the four quarters of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, America; and that, in consequence of this, some new commercial companies and societies are forming.

From the London Paper, Aug. 3.

L O N D O N.

Admiralty-Office, August 2, 1780.

Copy of a letter from Captain Garnier, of his Majesty's ship Southampton, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Portland, 28th of last month.

"I beg leave to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in pursuance of a signal from Capt. Cotton, of his Majesty's ship Buffalo, I this day chased and took the lugger Comte de Maurepas, of 12 guns and 80 men, commanded by Joseph Le Cluk, who had been seven days from Cherbourg, and taken two prizes; some of our shot having gone through her under water, she has just sunk. I found on board her Mr. Andrew Stuart, Surgeon's mate of the Speedwell tender, as a ransom."

Admiralty-Office, August 2, 1780.

Captain Pole of the Hussar frigate, which sailed from Spithead on the 23d of last month with a convoy, fell in, on the 27th, with three French lugger privateers, and took two of them, viz. Le Jeune Lion, and Le Renard, each mounting 12 carriage guns, and eight swivels, and carrying 45 men. They are perfectly new, and had been out of Dunkirk only three days.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 28.

"The letters from Paris have altered their stile since last post. They mention the important event of the junction of the Spanish Squadron with that of Mr. de Guichen, and expect the most complete victories from their present superiority in the West-Indies. The same letters add, that there is no longer any doubt but Count de Estaing will command the combined Channel fleet this year, and that he is set out for Brest to hasten the sailing of the 12 men of war now in that port, as it is intended, if possible to catch the English Admiral Geary, between the two fires of that fleet, and the 37 sail expected from Spain, which are divided into two detachments. Thus the grand fleet will consist of 49 sail of the line, from which great things are expected.

"The enlisting of sailors for the fleet fitting out by this republic goes on now faster than was expected, which is in a great degree attributed to the large bounty of 20 or even 30 ducats per man which is given."

An English gentleman, who came passenger in the Notre Dame de Caen, Capt. Lago, a cartel ship, arrived at Plymouth from New Orleans the capital of Louisiana, informs us, that they left Balise on the river Mississippi on Friday June 2d. Authentic advices from New Orleans of May 25, assure us, that Don Bernardo de Calvez, Governor General of Louisiana, after having taken Mobile with its small garrison, of which a very pompous account has been given in the Madrid Gazette, proceeded with his whole force towards Pensacola; and being arrived within a day's march of that town, he received advices of the dispositions made by Gen. Campbell for his reception, of the arrival of the Hound and another man of war, with their convoy, from Jamaica; and that a very considerable number of Indians had reinforced the garrison. These advices immediately determined Don Bernardo to alter his course, and make the best of his way to New Orleans, where he arrived; and declared, that if his royal master would send him a sufficient force, he was ready to attempt the conquest of all West Florida; but that he could not think of throwing away, in a vain and useless attack against General Campbell, the lives of those brave men who had so nobly triumphed at Baton Rouge and Mobile. The expedition against Pensacola being thus totally frustrated, there is little fear of its being resumed till that garrison is put in such a state, as to bid defiance to any attempt that can be made against it.

They write from Paris, that Monf. Ternay's fleet arrived at Bolton on the 20th of June; that he had been joined on the coast of America by a French ship of the line and two frigates, which made his fleet nine sail of the line and five frigates; that there were illuminations and great rejoicings at Bolton on his arrival, and that he was to sail on his intended expedition on the 24th of June, several privateers, then in port, together with some armed ships and transports, having joined him. It is supposed (add these letters) that his expedition is against Halifax; but when the last ships left New York, it was thought his first operations would be against that garrison.—This account is said to have been brought by a dispatch vessel from Bolton to France.

From France we have information, that notwithstanding all the reports of the success of their fleet against the British, under the gallant Rodney, certain advice is received from the most indisputable authority at Martinico, that M. Guichen was most severely beaten. The accounts further adds, that 250 men died of their wounds in the hospitals of that place, which they received in the third action.

It appears, by private advices received from America, that a very considerable alteration, with regard to freedom of speech, is discoverable in the people. Those who, either from policy or from principles, were privately well-wishers to Government, fear not now to declare their real sentiments. They foresee, or flatter themselves they foresee, the approaching downfall of Congress; and, therefore, think themselves secure in welcoming the cheerful prospect. This political change, however, is by no means universal: In the Massachusetts colony, which is the most powerful in North America, the people are in general still strongly attached to Congress, or rather to what they stile, "the Cause," and set at defiance every effort of Great Britain to reduce them to obedience.

The Congress at Philadelphia conceived themselves to be in so bad a situation, that measures were positively concerning the latter end of the month of May last, to favour their retreat to France, as it was not believed the majority of them would be able to have a residence in America three months longer.

If we except the affair of Bunker's Hill, where the fury of infatuation gave something that appeared like bravery, the Americans have on every occasion behaved like a parcel of the most cowardly poltroons that ever disgraced a red coat, while they have made a pretence of being in arms; they have ran about every where most studiously to avoid a battle.

Portugal has preserved a line of conduct towards her old ally, Great-Britain, that does her great honour: from the first commencement of the American rebellion, she disclaimed countenancing the measures of Congress; nor would she even, after the declaration of their independence, allow the American flag to fly in her harbour. The few American

ships that have traded to Portugal have done so constantly under the flag of other nations.

A merchant in London has received a letter from Cadiz, in which is the following passage: It gives me great pleasure that I can inform you, that in a few weeks hostilities will probably cease between England and Spain, notwithstanding all the French can do to prevent it: and I am in hopes of sending you orders before the end of October for such goods as I shall want."

A letter from Paris of the 28th ult. says, "It is easy to see the accounts from America are very unfavourable, nor are those from the East Indies less so; the Spaniards are endeavouring to get out of the dispute, and France can do nothing by herself, so that America must fall again into the hands of the British government; she will however be for years a load on whatever country she is linked to. Our schemes have been visionary; we are now awake, and see the delusion!"

If we should meet the French and Spanish squadrons in the Channel this summer, and fight them à la mode de Palliser, that is, like gallant Britons, the Congress at Petersburg will most probably be dissolved, without any political negotiation on our part. Treaties between several powers are not easily formed; and require still more than ordinary caution, wisdom, and delay, when a general war may be the consequence of them. The agents employed by the different powers to negotiate the Northern Confederacy, though stiled Plenipotentiaries, are and must be only puppets to the Ministers at home; and can agree to nothing without their previous consent and approbation. The Plenipotentiaries from Holland in particular, must proceed slowly; for they cannot go a step without the orders of the States-General; and, though these should all agree to a treaty, yet as it must pass through the several States that compose the seven United Provinces, it must necessarily require a very considerable time, finally to settle and agree to every article that may be stipulated. During this time, an alteration in our affairs, a single battle, might break up the Congress, and effect political revolutions in the Cabinets of the different Courts that have sent, or intend to send Ministers to the Court of Russia. At all events, the appearance of the neutral combined squadrons cannot be expected to surprise Europe this campaign.

Without reading any other accounts than those published under the authority of Congress, (says a correspondent) we may easily perceive that despair has taken the place of confidence in that assembly, and that the hour of American insolence is nearly over. These accounts admit, that the provinces have been deficient in the payment of their taxes; and that consequently the treasury is exhausted; that the military departments are at a stand, for want of money to put them in motion; and to shew how little able they are to get any thing by compulsion, the Congress declare, that they have no resources but in the spirit (which is borne down) and the virtue (which never existed) of the United States.

We have the best authenticated information from Paris, that the Ministry have totally rejected the loan of 400,000 louis d'ors to Dr. Franklin, upon the credit of Congress, and that the only aim they have advanced since the alliance with America was 100,000 louis, which was remitted them about two months after the ratification of the present subsisting treaty.

The last letters from St. Petersburg mention, that upwards of a hundred sail of ships have been already laden there this year for the port of London, and other British ports; and that as many more were then taking on board their cargoes.

A letter from Paris says, "By an express from Madrid, our Court has received advice that the Court of Lisbon has made some difficulties to accede to the plan of the armed neutrality, as proposed by the Northern Powers."

A letter from Nantz says, "Many of our underwriters are ruined by the capture of the West-India ships by Admiral Geary. Our merchants are at a stand—know not whether to fit out privateers, risk a trading voyage, or let their ships for transports to Government—the latter I assure you is the most desirable object."

We have authority to assure the Public, that a fleet, consisting of 26 Spanish and 3 French ships of the line, sailed from Cadiz on the 23d of last month, but were so indifferently manned, that the Spanish Admiral is under a positive injunction by every means to avoid the English Admiral. The business of their sailing was merely to quiet the diffidence of the people, and prevent an insurrection which had appeared among the seamen, from spreading. *Morn. Post.*

There was no advice received by Government yesterday noon, of the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz, or the French fleet from Brest. Admiral Geary has stationed proper vessels to give the earliest information.

Yesterday some dispatches were brought to the Admiralty from Admiral Geary, dated off Brest, the contents of which were laid before his Majesty.

We are informed, that Admiral Geary's fleet is to be reinforced with several sail of the line, and that he is to continue in his present station off Brest, to prevent a junction of the French and Spanish fleets, and preserve a free passage for our homeward-bound ships, which are daily arriving.

A letter from Admiral Geary's fleet says, "We exercise great guns and small arms for two hours, twice every day, by signal from the Admiral. It is surprising to see how expert the landmen are at the great guns; they work them as well as any of the seamen of the fleet. The sick have fresh provisions every day, supplied by live cattle from Plymouth, sent out regularly every week."

By the last general return of the state and condition of his Majesty's fleet under the command of Admiral Geary, we learn, that only 75 men (officers, seamen, and marines included) were in the sick list, and none of those dangerously ill—the ships in good condition; provisions and stores complete, agreeable to the time of their having been at sea.

A cutter privateer, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday last, passed by Brest on Saturday last, when the French fleet were still in harbour.

The number of French West-Indians that have fallen into our hands as prizes since the commencement of the dispute with France, according to the just estimate, are calculated at 147 sail of ships; at a medium value of 20,000l. the total will be 2,940,000l. lost to the French in that trade only.

The West-India merchants have opened a subscription in order to purchase a piece of plate, which is to be presented to Captain Inglis, of his Majesty's ship Salisbury, for his exemplary conduct in conveying the Jamaica fleet.

Yesterday General Clarke kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, for which place he will immediately embark, and join his regiment (the 38th, late Sir James Adolphus Oughton's) now in Canada.

It is said to be fixed that Lord Carlisle goes Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, on the expiration of Lord Buckinghamshire's government.

There have been many competitors among the gentlemen of the long robe, for the Chief Justiceship of Chester, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Moreton; but the fortunate prize, it is said, is at length determined in favour of Alexander Macdonald, Esq; son-in-law to Earl Gower. This Gentleman succeeded to the appointment yesterday, and is expected to kiss hands on the above promotion, at the levee to-morrow.

A Dutch vessel, arrived in the Downs, touched at Gibraltar, in her way home from Leghorn, where she staid two days; she came away the 17th of July, at which time there was no fleet before Gibraltar; nor did she meet with one Spanish ship in her passage, which she performed in 13 days to making the English Channel.

Advice is received, that a Dutch ship, of 500 tons burden, laden with wine, brandy, and some chests of small arms, bound from Brest to St. Eustatia, is taken by two of Admiral Rodney's cruizers, and sent into Barbadoes.

Twenty-five sail of the Jamaica ships this day arrived in the River; twenty-three came in yesterday and the day before; and his Majesty's ship Salisbury is arrived in the Downs, with the Orange Bay, Somerville, and sixteen more, from the same place.

His Majesty's ship the Southampton, with the other men of war, and frigates, passed by Falmouth on Sunday last, with the East and West India fleets under their convoy, all well.

The White Lion privateer of Jersey, has taken and sent into that port, a small French brig, laden with cordage, &c.

A packet from Jamaica to London, which had been taken in the windward passage, was retaken by a New-York privateer, and sent into Bermudas the 15th of June.

The convoy appointed for Charlestown, South Carolina, is expected to sail the 20th inst.

Several of the merchant-ships bound to Charlestown are ready in the river with their lading on board, but cannot get out for want of men.

It is become a fashion in the construction of frigates, to build all their upper works stronger than usual, and to carry a heavier weight of metal; this, and the long quarter-decks, by which they carry six extra guns, makes them little inferior to the 50 gun ships.

Government made a fresh contract last week, with the private builders on the river, for four new ships of the line and three frigates, all to be finished by September 1782.

Captain Pearson's ship the Alarm was originally only 32 guns; but when she was last in dock at Deptford, she had her quarter lengthened, and eight ports added; so that she now mounts 40 guns. Capt. Pearson chose her in preference to a 64, a 44, and two other frigates.

The Moniteur man of war, to which the Honourable Captain Phipps is lately appointed, is the ship taken by the Alexander man of war, with whom she stood a very long engagement. She was built by a company at Rochelle, and was originally designed for a two decker; but, being in haste to put out to sea, they finished her as a frigate. She carries 38 guns on her main deck, and 8 on her quarter, and when she lay alongside the Alexander, appeared to be very near as long.

Last night the press was very hot again on the river, as they pressed from all protections.

Yesterday, several press galleys were all day on the river, picking up every seaman they could lay hands on.

So hot was the late press on the river, that even the masters of fishing-boats, and the mates of all other ships and vessels were taken away; a circumstance scarce ever done before.

The reason of the late very hot impress is said to be owing to the advices received of the French fleet having joined that of Spain.

There are now five sail of the line lying at Spithead, all ready for sea, which are only detained there for want of men.

Two sloops and two cutters are constantly kept employed in the channel on the impress service, to board all homeward bound ships, and take out the seamen.

Seamen were so scarce at Jamaica when the last fleet sailed, that 14 guineas were given for the run-home only; which is equal to 8l. a-man per month.

On Friday morning next, at nine o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh, will review all the regiments encamped in Hyde Park, who are to go through all the manœuvres and evolutions the ground will permit.

Her Majesty has been pleased to settle a pension of 100l. per annum on the Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, as a mark of the pleasure her Majesty received in perusing the Sermons lately published by that gentleman.

There are letters in town from New York, which mention that Gen. Knyphausen, in attempting to penetrate farther into the Jerseys than Elizabeth-town, had met with a check from the Jersey militia, who attacked the advanced guard, and obliged them to retreat to Elizabeth-town, with the loss of 20 killed and near 100 wounded. General Washington's main body was in the Highlands, a few miles above King's Ferry, on the Jersey side.

A gentleman arrived in town, from making a tour in the different cyder counties, gives an account, that they have the greatest quantity of fruit that has been known for many years.

Yesterday a further respite, until Thursday the 10th inst. was sent to Newgate from the office of one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State; for Benjamin Bowley.

A gentleman of rank just arrived from Berlin, who attended a late review in that kingdom, being asked by his Prussian Majesty, "What he thought of the naval equipments in the North?" replied, "He supposed they were made with a view of extending their several marines, at a time when neither of the contending nations could attend to

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their progress." "That may be," rejoined Frederick, "but I think before they have thus amused themselves six months longer out of their elements, we shall be able to show the best part of them some tolerable land diversions, and that upon their own Continent!"

The armed neutrality has been held out as a political bugbear, by the patriots, to terrify the people, and make them dissatisfied with their Sovereign's Ministers. The last letters from the Hague sufficiently prove that the fears entertained on account of the Northern confederacy were absolutely groundless; for we find that the Plenipotentiaries sent from the States-General did not set out from the Hague till the 26th of July; and that they are not expected to arrive at Petersburg before the end of August. A short time after that period, the Russian fleet will be blocked up by the ice; and the Northern seas will become impassable: nay, the more Southern powers will sail home their fleets before the equinox; and the British Channel will be cleared of both English and French fleets; while only a few cruisers of both nations will be left to scour it.

Extract of a letter from Conner, August 1.

"This morning about six o'clock a French privateer, by some means, took fire, whilst off the back of this island, and was entirely consumed. The crew were taken up by another privateer, which was in company, and immediately sailed away. They had hove about here for some days, but I have not heard that they had taken one prize."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, August 2.

"On Monday evening we had a very hot press, both on shore and from the ships at Spithead, the Mother-Bank, and Stoke-Bay, paying no attention to protections; it is supposed about 800 men were taken, so that the ships in the harbour will be manned and soon ready for sea."

"His Majesty's ship Valiant will this day put to sea, the wind being fair."

Extract of a letter from Exeter, July 30.

"The corn in this part of the kingdom is in such excellent condition that we look for a greater harvest than was ever known. There will be more wheat than any man has seen in that country before. The reaping is begun; but we have great difficulty in procuring hands to cut it. Yet all this plenty causes but little joy to the farmers, who see in it more trouble and less gain; for wheat must still fall in price, though rents are high, taxes accumulating, and labour excessive dear."

Extract of a letter from Madeira, July 5.

"An English letter of marque arrived here on the 2d instant, in a shattered condition, having fallen in with a French privateer, with which she maintained a running fight for near two hours, but night then coming on, she escaped by the darkness."

Extract of a letter from London, July 5.

"The Maidstone privateer of London, now cruising in our sea, has sent in here three Spanish prizes, which she has taken since the 18th of April; they are laden with sugar, oil, cotton, bale goods, &c. &c. two of them are said to be very valuable."

ANECDOTES OF COUNT D'ESTAING.

The late Count, father of the present, had fallen in love with a woman of low origin and mean situation in life; but finding it impossible to gain her on other terms than marriage, he consented to that union; and the ceremony was secretly performed.

He had scarce got possession of the desired object, but, satiated, therewith, he began to loathe her. She was soon informed by him, that it would be in vain for her to publish her marriage to the world, for his relations would never acknowledge her as one of the family, and their united power would crush every attempt to do herself justice. This was, doubtless, a dreadful stroke to the unfortunate woman; but maturely considering she could never expect to live happy with a man, who had so little regard to honour as to make the rites of marriage a mere cloak for the gratification of his desires, she consented, on the receipt of a small sum of money, to relinquish all claim to him; and he soon after followed the dictates of ambition, by marrying a lady of the rich and noble house of Rochechouart, who was the mother of the present Count.

The unhappy victim of her own imprudence was soon after delivered of a son, and died in child-bed, to which fatal catastrophe her grief at her ill usage chiefly contributed. The child was carried, by her relations, to the Foundling Hospital in Paris, and there brought up till he was of age to be apprenticed to a blacksmith, and having served with diligence and fidelity, set up for himself in that occupation.

In the mean time, as young Count D'Estaing advanced in years, he discovered a bold and daring disposition, totally regardless of danger, enterprising even to rashness, and with a boundless ambition. These seemed proper qualifications for the military line, and he entered very early in life in the Mousquetaires Gris, but did not continue long in that corps. He obtained a company in the regiment of Royal Vaisseaux, and made several campaigns, as well on sea as by land, in each of which he distinguished himself to the satisfaction of his superiors, and acquired such a knowledge of military and naval affairs, as to fit him to be a famous partizan; in that sphere he continued to move, till he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General on the East India establishment.

It was in that station that the late unfortunate General Lally found him on his arrival at Pondicherry, on the 28th of April 1758. He sent next day Count D'Estaing, with two battalions of the regiment of Lorraine, and three hundred Indian soldiers, to invest our settlements of Goudalour. The General himself followed the same night, with a great force, and found D'Estaing had already executed his orders, and the town surrendered in four days.

D'Estaing continued to act with intrepidity and diligence till he was taken prisoner by Colonel Draper, discharged on his parole, and then immediately acted against two of our settlements, which he took; and returned to France in 1760, regardless of his honour.

Soon after the Count's return to Paris, passing by a blacksmith's shop, he found the name D'Estaing over the door, and on farther enquiry learned, that the man bore the same arms with himself. His pride was piqued that a tradesman should pretend to take his name and arms upon him. He spoke to the smith in very haughty terms, and threatened him severely unless he desisted from using either; nay, finding his menaces had no effect, he commenced a suit at law against him for the daring offence.

The smith laid his pretensions before the Court. He proved, by the registers of the Foundling Hospital, (in which he had been brought up,) that he was the son of the late Count D'Estaing, and Jeanne Barbe Guichot, say, to the further confusion of his haughty opponent, he produced authentic documents that ascertained his mother's marriage with the Count. After this the Judge pronounced that he was justly entitled to bear the name and arms of his father, to the no small mortification of Count D'Estaing, who has ever since carefully avoided going through the street where his Blacksmith half-brother lives.

PRICES OF STOCKS, August 3.
Bank Stock, 115 1/2
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent. Ann. 1777, 115 1/2
3 per cent. Ann. 1777, 115 1/2
3 per cent. red. 62 1/2
3 per cent. 1726, 59 1/2
Long Ann. 26 1/2-16ths
Ann. 1777, —
Ditto 1778, 12 9-16ths
Long Light Ann. —
South Sea Stock, shut.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 3.

"We have nothing new here; only you may depend on it, that the expedition Clinton is now gone upon is the most critical and important that ever the wings of public hope were expanded for; and as to the war in the West Indies, you may be assured that the Spanish Squadron, with 10,000 land-forces on board, never was intended for a sea-fight. This is not only a reflection founded on common sense, but every sea-captain, acquainted with those seas, agrees in it. Their destination is for the Spanish main. There enough of work is cut out for them; and to that station they will bear away with all speed. Rodney, therefore, will be sufficiently strong for the French in the West Indies."

"In the course of ten days or a fortnight, we shall probably hear from the West Indies, where, though Sir George Rodney has certainly been for a few days very critically situated, those who are most competent to judge, think it highly probable that he will have escaped any material injury. Certain we are, from past experience, that as far as personal gallantry and good conduct could serve to protect the British flag from injury and disgrace, they have both been exerted, if occasion served, to render the exertion of either necessary."

"It was this day currently reported on 'Change, that the French fleet had got out of Brest harbour, two and three at a time, and had formed a junction with the Spanish fleet at Cadix."

"The report of the capture of Halifax, so confidently circulated on Tuesday, proves to be a Change-Alley fiction, and wholly without foundation."

"Mr Kennion is appointed Chief Justice of Chester, in the room of John Moreton, Esq. deceased; and Mr Macdonald, a Welsh Judge, in the room of Edward Poore, Esq.; and it is said both of the above gentlemen will kiss hands to-morrow."

"The press for seamen has been, as general, for some days past, in all the seaports of this kingdom, as it has been in England."

This morning, came on before the High Court of Judicature, an action of assault and battery, at the instance of Mr James Gammil merchant in Greenock, with concurrence of Henry Dundas of Melvil, Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, against Mr Walter Ritchie merchant in Greenock. The indictment states, That a difference having previously subsisted between the private parties, who had formerly been partners in trade, and some high words passed between them in the afternoon of Wednesday the 7th of June last, the defender Mr Ritchie had that evening, between the hours of four and six, way-laid the prosecutor Mr Gammil, on the road which leads from Greenock to his house of Park, and there beat and bruised him with his fists on the head and different parts of the body, to the great effusion of his blood. The Hon. Mr Henry Erskine opened the defence, on the part of Mr Ritchie. Mr William Miller spoke in favour of the prosecutor, and was supported by Mr John Macdonald. Mr Andrew Crobie made the reply for the defender. No objection being made to the relevancy by the panel's counsel, the Court pronounced the ordinary interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment, and for damages and expenses; and allowing a conjunct probation to the panel of all facts and circumstances which might tend to exculpate or alleviate. The Jury were then chosen, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which continued till near five o'clock this afternoon. The Lord Advocate then summed up the evidence on the part of the prosecutor. Mr Andrew Crobie is to sum it up on the part of the defender; but as he will not probably finish before we go to press, further particulars must be delayed till our next.

On Saturday last, the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws on Mr Alexander Adam, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh, and the Rev. Mr Thomson of Kennington.

Saturday evening, a company of matrosses, with a covered waggon, arrived in town from Perth, and marched up to the Castle.

A letter from Capt. William Grey, of the Jenny of Newcastle, dated at Ellencore July 7, says they have had an engagement with two French privateers, one of 20, the other of 18 guns, on the 4th instant. Six ships were in company with the Jenny, but only two engaged the privateers, viz. the Jenny and the Blackett. The engagement began at twelve o'clock at noon, and fought at 20 yards distance; but at last the privateers were obliged to flee off. Capt. Grey says, his ship's main-mast was shot half through, and the sails much damaged; the top-sail sheets and two shrouds were also shot away. One of his boys was badly wounded, but is now in a fair way of recovery. Shorter work might have been made, and less damage done, had the other ships not deserted them at the time, though they were under an engagement to support each other to the Baltic. Capt. Jefferson of the Blackett was shot in both his legs by a musket ball.

List of Company at Moffat, August 3, 1780.

Right Hon. Ladies of Hopetoun, Lady Grant of Monymusk, Mrs Oswald of Rappoe, Mrs Stewart, Mr and Mrs Oswald of Dunnikier, Miss Oswald, Miss Elliot, Mr and Mrs Sinclair of Freewick, Miss St. Clair of Rossin, Miss Gordon, Mr and Mrs Francis Douglas, Mrs Major Irvine, Rev. Mr and Mrs Christopher, Dr Moffat, Mr Catruthers of Holmains, Mr and Mrs Antisthler of Anstruther, Mr Dallas and family, Mrs Laidlaw of Highways, Miss Laidlaw, Capt. Walter Johnston, Miss Johnston, Miss Halyburton, Mr and Mrs Henderson of Glasgow, Miss May of Spot, Mr Cochrane, Miss Fergusons, Rev. Mr Fergusson of Tundergarth, Miss Fergusson, Mrs Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Denholm of Birthwood, Miss Cunningham, Mrs Donald, Miss Watson.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I AM a frequenter of the concert, as often as other engagements will permit. I was there a few evenings since, when there was present a very elegant company; and it is but justice to the performers to say, I was very well pleased with every thing they gave us. At the same time, I must add, I was much displeased to find a part of our entertainments withheld from us, through the caprice of a singer, who has met with indulgences here that ought to have occasioned a very different behaviour. The affront offered to the company, by his refusal to perform his engagement, was such as cannot be palliated; for he had not even the decency to pretend illness in excuse, but, to heighten the impertinence, appeared publicly in the Concert Room. But, Sir, there is yet something to be added to the account of his behaviour, which I should hardly expect to be credited, if it were not known for a fact. He had the astonishing effrontery to declare, that his refusal to do his business arose from a certain lady of fashion being present; who had, it seems, been otherwise engaged on a night when he was to perform. It is needless to expatiate on the extreme presumption of this conduct towards the lady, or the injustice of it towards the company. The person who could be guilty of it must be an utter stranger to the duty of his station and common decency. From him no atonement can be expected or desired. But, the Gentlemen Directors of the Concert, I should imagine, would, by all means, be interested to protect the ladies from insult, and to preserve the decorum of the entertainment over which they preside; which never can be done, if such liberties as the above are allowed to be taken, without their removing any performer who is so obnoxious to propriety and good manners.

I am, Sir,

AN ENEMY TO RUDENESS,

especially when offered to a Lady.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

A SATIRE.

On the AMBITION and CHANGEABILITY of MANKIND.

In Imitation of the first of HORACE.

WHENCE comes it J—s, that we seldom find

A man possessing true content of mind;

Whose sober wish has never learnt to rove

Beyond the state his fortune may approve?

The Soldier, how'd beneath oppressive years,

Whose face the honours of long battles wears;

And constant hardships 'midst the war's alarms

Have render'd weak to bear fatigue in arms;

How does he wish a higher step to gain?

A Captain—why; a Colonel he'd attain!

Heav'n! in a regiment what delights appear!

Still for a next campaign he'll persevere.

The scheming Merchant, whom the thirst of gain,

With daring boldness, leads across the main;

Whose scraping-hand, has with industrious care,

Amass'd the neat five hundred pounds a-year;

How will he venture for a hundred more!

For to expose what'er was gain'd before!

Go to the bar and view th' Attorney's face;

Where is it fix'd?—but on the Judge's place:

For this he strains; for this, with eager look,

He pores along each musty case of Cooke.

What makes the Parson try to please the great?

The close attendant of his Grace to wait;

With studied doctrine to delight his ear,

With kind indulgence favourite vices spare?

A coach and six his modest hopes regard!

The Bishop's mitre is—no mean reward.

The crafty Statesman, vers'd in ev'ry art,

Each secret lure to wind into the heart;

Whose courteous tongue ne'er spoke th' ungrateful NO,

Ready, when ask'd, all favours to bestow;

Why does his face the pleasing smiles adorn,

With hate and envy whilst his heart is torn?

The Seals some more successful friend has gain'd;

And smile he must, till these be once attain'd.

Tell me, my friend, why from the Patriot's tongue

Issue so oft the sounds of Britain's wrong?

Why do the dear retrenchments of the state

So oft his Lordship's deafened ear await?

Sure Britain's weal must fire the Patriot's breast;

A place, a pension, oh! he could resist!

Such is, indeed, the nature of mankind;

In all alike ambition's flame we find;

The object varies, though the cause the same;

While I love milk, my friend may love the cream.

Some settled aim the mind keeps e'er in view;

Some favourite passion all our cares pursue;

When once indulg'd, again we shift the scene,

Our changeable humours chose a different strain.

Lucilia longs to enjoy some am'rous beau;

Well; he's enjoyed; her hopes no farther go!

Lucilia chanc'd one day my Lord to elope,

Ah! say, Lucilia, whence arose that sigh?

Clodia is married; married! why, most true;

And now to each inconstant flame, adieu!

Yet Clodia soon detects her lov'd Goodman;

Ask you the reason?—she knows all the can!

Lampridia's troubled; oh, good heavens! for what?

Lampridia's troubled for a modish hat!

Again, a head-dress has allur'd her eye;

Lampridia's griev'd,—nor need you question why.

'Tis thus in life, content how seldom seen,

Tread the rich carpet, or the humble green;

From change alone our pleasures we derive,

Few are the men that on one dish can live.

W. N.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 9th day of October, at the Town of Kelso, to continue for a fortnight.

Sir PETER WARRENDER, Prefes.

Sir ARCHIBALD HOPE, Treasurer.

Sir ALEXANDER DON,

Sir JOHN PATTERSON,

WALTER CAMPBELL, Esq; of Sharncliffe.

Councillors.

WILLIAM HADLEY, Sec.

Leith Shipping, August 5-7.

ARRIVED.
Ships. Belonging to Masters. **Where.** **Cargo.**
 Vrow Margaretha Johanna, Rotterdam, Dalhousie, Rotterdam, goods.
 Speedwell, Leith, Lumsden, Hamburg, goods.
 Charmer, Peterhead, Graham, Peterhead, goods.

SAILED.
 Success, Leith, Ferrier, Glasgow, goods.
 Nelly, Montrose, Brown, Montrose, goods.
 Wind E.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromness.
 July 27. Dispatch, McCulloch, from Ballyholes for Port-Seton, flates.
 Friendship, Glas, from Dublin for Gottenburgh.

Remain in said harbour, July 28.
 Elizabeth of and for Saltcoats, Kirkwood, from Christians, with deals.
 Margaret of Dunbar, Duncan, from Kirkcaldie for Dumfries, with salt.
 Dobbie of and for Lancaster, Dean, from Riga, with hemp and flax.
 Kingston of and for ditto, Dason, from Riga, with ditto.
 Joseph of Whitby, Harrison, from Memel for Dublin, with wood.
 Jenny of Shields, Burns, from ditto for ditto, with ditto.
 of Shields, Watt, from Riga for ditto, with hemp, &c.
 Sampson of Hull, Diggs, from ditto for Liverpool, with wood.
 Industry of and for Lancaster, Few, from ditto, with hemp.
 Joan of Eddale, Brown, from Aberdeen for Olan.
 Lady Mar of Alloa, Thomson, from Memel for Dumfries, with logs.
 Rosamond of and for Saltcoats, Kirkwood, from Memel, with logs.
 Robert and Marjory of Stromness, Muat, for Liverpool, with kelp.
 In Kirkwall Road,
 of and from Leith, Taylor, for Hull, with kelp.

This Day is Published,

In one large volume octavo. (Price 5s. 3d. in boards)
 Sold by W. ANDERSON, Stirling; C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh;
 Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; and the Author at Alloa;

The Farmer and Corn-Dealer's Assistant;

THE KNOWLEDGE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MADE EASY, by a Variety of TABLES.

- Tables for converting the Winchester Quarter into the County Boll, and the reverse, with their corresponding prices.
- Tables for converting the Avoirdupois Weight into Dutch and Trone, and the reverse, with their corresponding prices.
- A comparative Table of French and English Weights.

To which are added,

TABLES of all the FIARS in Scotland for Twenty-one years from 1756, and of those of Mid and East Lothians from the year 1627, and of those of the Commissariat of Glasgow from the year 1719 to 1776; with the prices of Perth Yarn from 1741.

Likewise an Extract from the Custom-house Books of the Annual Exports and Imports of Grain in Scotland from the year 1707 to 1777.
 By ALEXANDER BAULD, ALLOA.

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The above by W. PERRY, Lecturer on the English Language in the Academy, Edinburgh.

Speedily will be published, by the same Author, 5th Edition, price 1s. 6d.
 THE ONLY SURE GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE; or,
 New Pronouncing Spelling-Book: Upon the same plan as the Royal Standard English Dictionary.

HAY TO SELL.

TO BE SOLD AT SOMERVEL HOUSE, a considerable quantity of OLD HAY.
 Apply to Robert Sellers, the gardener.

WHEREAS SIMON YOUNG, in Sandwaint,
 in Cockermonth, Cumberland, has carried on the branch of making CANDLEWICK since the year 1747; and in his journeys into Scotland and through different parts of England, (where he has dealt for upwards of 30 years) to collect cash and take his orders as usual, he finds some new upstarts, who have, from selfish motives, reported that he has given over business, in order to get his customers: To show their mistake, Simon Young is constrained to inform the Public, That he intends to carry on a greater trade than ever; and for this purpose is putting forward a Bleachfield in his own estate at Cockermonth, and likewise one at Lockerby for the good of the poor; and he hopes his old friends will favour him with their orders, as he has it in his power to serve them and the public upon the very best terms of any in that branch of business.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mr. JAMES LESLIE.
 A MEETING of Mr. LESLIE'S Creditors is to be held within the house of Charles Walker vintner, Writer's Court, upon Wednesday the 9th current, at one o'clock afternoon; and it is requested that all the Creditors will attend, as matters of importance are to be laid before them.

Upon Friday the 18th day of August current, at ten o'clock forenoon, there will be exposed to public roup and sale, at Auchtermuchty.

SEVERAL HORSES, COWS, AND IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, together with the CROP of CORNS growing upon the lands, presently in the possession of William Marshall senior, merchant in Auchtermuchty.

And upon Thursday the 7th of September next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon, there will be sold by public roup, within the house of Andrew Halkerton vintner in Auchtermuchty, The following HERITABLE SUBJECTS, belonging to the said William Marshall senior, viz.

1st. That commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Office-houses and Garden, lying at the east end of the said town of Auchtermuchty. The garden is extensive, completely inclosed, and is well stored with fruit trees of different kinds, and has a neat summer-house therein.—2dly, That TENEMENT of LAND, lying opposite to the crofs of Auchtermuchty, consisting of eight rooms and a kitchen, with the Office-houses and large garden thereto belonging. Both these subjects are at present possessed by the said William Marshall senior.—3dly, That large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, lying contiguous to the last mentioned subjects, with the Stables, Brew house, Malt-barn, and pertinents thereto belonging, presently possessed by Andrew Halkerton vintner. The dwelling-house, newly built, consists of several rooms, and the brewery and pertinents are in good order. These subjects are well adapted for an inn, and for the malting and brewing business.—4thly, Sundry Small DWELLING-HOUSES, lying in the said town of Auchtermuchty.—5thly, About THIRTY ACRES of LAND, lying in different fields near said town. These lands are mostly inclosed, and are in good order.—6thly, A PORTION of the HILL of AUCHTERMUCHTY, consisting of about 25 acres of land, and upon which there is a convenient dwelling-house built. These acres are inclosed, and mostly planted, and the planting is in a thriving condition.

The lands and houses will be exposed in such lots as purchasers shall incline; and the whole subjects will be shown by the said William Marshall senior, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

The title deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Robert Johnston writer in Cupar Fife.

N. B. The CREDITORS of the said WILLIAM MARSHALL senior, for himself, and as representing the deceased James Marshall, his father, and the also deceased Francis Marshall, his brother, passing under the firm of James Marshall and Co. are desired, immediately to lodge in the hands of the said Robert Johnston exact notes of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon. And such as are indebted to the said William Marshall senior, are required, instantly to make payment of the sums they owe, to the said Robert Johnston, who has power to uplift and discharge the same.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, Lucea and Montague Bay, JAMAICA.

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.—For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.
 2d AUGUST 1789.

For GREEN-ISLAND, JAMAICA, The Ship GOVERNOR DALLING,

BENJAMIN MOORE Master.
 SHE will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow by the 15th of August, and will positively sail by the 20th of September, wind and weather serving.

The Governor Dalling is a good going vessel, from three to four hundred tons burden; carries four long nine-pounder guns, and 18 eighteen-pounder Carronades, and will be well manned.—Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. Glasgow; James Ring senior, or the Master, Port-Glasgow.

If encouraging freight offers, she will call either at Kingston, or the north side of the island.

Several Masons, Carpenters, Coopers, Gardeners, and Ploughmen, are WANTED to go to Jamaica, under Indentures.—Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co.

To be LET for one or more years,—entry Martinmas first.

THE House, Offices, Orchard, Garden, Dove-cote, and Inclosures of WALLYFORD, with a good Seat in the Church, lying in the parish of Inverclyde, and county of Edinburgh. The house has been lately fitted up at much expence, and is capable of accommodating a genteel family. Wallyford is situated in a very agreeable part of the country, distant from Edinburgh seven English miles, in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Tranent.

The house will be shown every day from twelve to two o'clock.

Particulars may be known by applying to James Finlay, at Coats, the proprietor.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Michael Stephen-son vintner in Hawick, upon Thursday next the tenth of August, betwixt the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon and two o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Half of the Barony of

WILTON, called LANGLANDS.—There is a Mansion-house upon the estate, which is pleasantly situated upon the north side of the water of Teviot, within half an English mile of the town of Hawick. The garden contains three acres, and is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees of the best kind. There is a good deal of planting upon the estate, besides some old timber fit for cutting.—If no purchaser appears for the whole of this estate, it will be exposed in parcels, in order to accommodate such as may only want a few inclosures, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Netherhall, possessed by Adam Kedzie, and the two Westermost Inclosures in Netherhall Haugh, possessed by Robert Scott. These three tenements lie contiguous, and are square and compact; and the place where the farm-houses are situated, will make a very pleasant situation for a house. The water of Teviot is the march on the west and south sides.

II. The Drypool Inclosure, possessed by James Buckham, and the Middle Inclosure in Netherhall Haugh, possessed by Adam Kedzie, lying contiguous, and surrounded with strips of planting. There is likewise a very convenient place on this lot for a house.

III. The Parkhead Inclosure, possessed by James Rodger, together with the farm houses and planting upon the bank, and alongst the road and the water of Teviot.

IV. The Mansion-house and Place of Langlands, comprehending all the grass-ground and planting contained within the boundary, together with the garden, banks, walks, and Broom Park.

V. The Boat-house Inclosure, with the houses and yard, presently possessed by Robert Scott; together with the bank of wood betwixt the inclosure and the water.

VI. Langlands Hill-end, and the Inclosure possessed by Andrew Eilston; together with the planting on the hill-head.

VII. The three inclosures to the east of the above, lying contiguous, with the planting to the north alongst the height.

VIII. The Inclosure in Rough-hugh Lands, lately possessed by Thomas Thomson.

IX. The Inclosure to the north of the last, possessed by Walter Wilson.

X. The Inclosure possessed by James Stewart.

XI. The Inclosure possessed by William Robertson, lying contiguous to the last.

XII. The Fir-know by itself, or joined to either of the two last lots.

XIII. The five Inclosures of Calaburn, lying contiguous, either together or separately.

The gardener at Langlands will show the lands; and for further particulars, apply to Dr. Robert Langlands, at his house in St Andrew's street, New Town, Edinburgh; Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick; or to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh; who will treat with any person who may incline to purchase the whole or any part of this estate, betwixt and the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 11th of September, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN,

lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, and shire of Fife. The present rent is about 200 l. sterling; and a lease of one of the farms expires soon, when a great rise of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good mansion-house upon the estate, and office-houses; a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are also several farms of coal of considerable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and as the estate is situated in a very populous country, and within less than three miles of the harbour of Ely, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The estate stands valued in the county-books at 477 l. Scots, and so entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen; and Peter Webster, overseer of the coal of Lathallan, will give what information may be required as to the coal, and show the marches of the estate.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY'S Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are sent from all parts of the British dominions, render it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice therefore it to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attributes its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypochondriac cafes; and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the Constitution in Spring and Fall.

* To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by W. NICOLL, T. BECKETT, (Vintner) (a Proprietor).

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Church-yard, at 3s. per bottle, with directions.—The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Aitken and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Telfyman at York; Mess. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

SALE of LANDS in Argyle-shire.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, at Campbelltown, on or before the 15th day of September next, in whole, or in three lots, as purchasers may incline,

All and bail the four-merk Land of TIREFERGUS, comprehending the High, Laigh, and Mid Towns of Tirefergus, with the whole parts, pendicles, and universal pertinents thereof, lying in the parish of Campbelltown, Lordship of Cantyre, and sheriffdom of Argyle.

These lands are extensive, and pleasantly situated within three miles of Campbelltown, command a beautiful prospect of the western ocean, islands of Illa, Jura, &c. &c. have plenty of limestone upon the different lots. The lands lie upon coal, and a going coal work is situated within half a mile of the several farm houses, which, with parts in abundance upon the estate, furnish every material for improvement at the most convenient and reasonable rates.

The mountain is stocked with game, and inclosed; and the arable land mostly subdivided with stone dykes, faced with hedges of ash and thorn in a sufficient manner. There is some ash planting upon the estate, which, if taken proper care of, may become valuable; besides an orchard of above three acres of ground stocked with fruit trees. These lands are under lease for five years from Whitunday last, and the present rent is about one hundred and sixty pounds Sterling. They hold feu of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a small feu-duty.—For further particulars apply to Duncan Ballantine merchant in Campbelltown, who will show a plan of the estate, and is empowered by the proprietor to receive proposals from any inclining to purchase betwixt and said days; and such as shall not be accepted of will be kept secret if desired.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertised)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Drydale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, now sold); to be exposed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole estate will be exposed at 20,000 l.; and if it does not sell in cumulo, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The tenants are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Ecclesfechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the said ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, consisting of about 84 acres, and presently let at 27 l. but subject at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to rise to 40 l. The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, besides the above property, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near prospect of his drawing considerable compositions on the admission of singular successors in the feud lands. To be exposed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Mulroes of Linnmiln, in the parish of Drydale, consisting of about 340 acres, besides the Common; present rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to rise considerably on the expiry of the current leases. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 265 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limestone quarry, which (exclusive of the above rent) was let last year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being situated in the middle of the common of Bengal, a field of several thousand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all inclosed and subdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted to it in the late division, mostly good land, and for which the tenants, on a proposal to sublet, were offered 20 l.; so, at the expiry of their leases, this will be a very improvable subject. To be exposed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 320 l.; to be exposed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rented; and the woods are very valuable. They fold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been increased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterhall, and Part of Moufawald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1212 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marble on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rented. The woods are valuable. They fold, when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereby is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearshyhill, called Craig-house Strade and Midge Brac, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardson, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Linnholm and Plewandath, belonging in property to William Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 21 Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerfals, belonging in property to James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 92 merks, and paying 21 Scots of annual feu-duty, and 35 ad. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, belonging in property to the said James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 100 merks, and paying 21 Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raffle, Ruyshat, Greenfields, and Howthart, belonging in property to Mr. Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 14 merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rolls, and current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale. John Johnston at Shillhill, near Lochmaben, will show the lands.

Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for payment of the price.